THE No. 138.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 16, 1747.

Continuation of what was begun in our laſt.

An ESSAY *on the Means of Improving the Trade of* MARYLAND.

SECTION II.

HAVE before ſeen how the erecting of public Warehouſes, to lodge the TOBACCO in after INSPECTION, would conſiderably leſſen the Freight, thro' the Diſpatch that would thereby be given to the Veſſels: But the Saving on that Article would be much more, if the TOBACCO brought to thoſe Warehouſes was to be tranſported to two Ports, one on each ſide of the Bay. This would not claſh with an INSPECTING LAW, being only an Ingraftment on it; and therefore might be done at any Time after, when the Inhabitants ſhould be convinced of the vaſt Advantage it would be to them. By an Act of Aſſembly formerly paſs'd, all Veſſels were obliged to load at two certain Ports: But that Deſign failed, through the Inſufficiency of ſmall Craft; which can be no Objection at preſent. Yet even now it would be much more convenient, and leſs expenſive, to the Planters, to allow a Salary to ſuch as would undertake to carry their Tobacco from the Inſpecting Houſes in the Counties to the capital Ports, than to tranſport it thither directly themſelves; for a common Carrier can do the Buſineſs of many at the ſame Expence, that one can do his own himſelf.

SUPPOSE the annual Charge would amount to 3600 *l.* Sterling, which is 2 *s.* *per* Hogſhead; and that a Veſſel, if her Loading could be ready to put on board at her Arrival, as it always would be after erecting theſe Ports, might be diſpatched a Month and a half ſooner, than ſhe could when obliged to take in her TOBACCO at ſeveral Inſpecting Houſes; and it will appear, that the Province would ſave every Year, by the Regulation propoſed, about 8400 *l.* Sterling: For the Tobacco we annually make requires 100 Veſſels, carrying 360 Hogſheads each, to tranſport it; whoſe Expences, during a Month and a half, may be computed at 12000 *l.* that being 80 *l.* *per* Month for each Veſſel.

THE ſeveral Profits that are made in handing a Commodity from the Planter, the Farmer and Manufacturer, to the Conſumer, ought to be conſidered by the latter in the ſame Light as he would ſo many Taxes on it. Therefore, if by any Contrivance the Gain of the Merchants, and of thoſe employed under them, that they make by exchanging *Britiſh* Goods with us for our TOBACCO, could be reduced: For Inſtance, from 110 to 10 *per Cent*, it would be exactly the ſame Thing to the Planters, as if a Tax of 100 *per Cent* was to be taken off all Commodities imported into the Province.

THAT theſe Ports would powerfully operate in producing ſuch an Effect, I ſhall now proceed to ſhew.

IN the firſt Place, they would become two great Magazines of all the *Britiſh* Goods imported into the Province. There the greateſt Tobacco Purchaſers would immediately ſettle, and thither the Planters would all reſort; for the Boats and other Craft continually plying there from all Parts of the Province, would every Day furniſh us with an Opportunity, by ourſelves or Friends, of laying out the Notes we ſhould receive from the Inſpectors, as eaſily, and much more advantageouſly, than we could do with the petty Storekeepers in the Counties, who then might be more uſefully employed in increaſing the general Stock, which they now live and fatten upon without contributing any thing to it.

THE Trade thus circumſtanced, might be carried on with a great deal of Eaſe and Safety by a few Hands, which would infallibly draw in Men of large Fortunes to inveſt their Stocks in it, who would eſteem 10 *per Cent* a vaſt Profit, as the natural Intereſt of Money in *England* does not exceed three; and therefore they would not attempt to make a greater Gain, nor perhaps ſo much, knowing they would then be ſoon ſuperſeded by others, who having much Money lying out at a ſmall Intereſt, are continually watching for Opportunities of employing it to greater Advantage. But admitting they would not trade at a leſs Profit than 10 *per Cent*, they might, and, I think, would, in that Caſe deliver us here for every Hogſhead of our TOBACCO, on an Average, as much Goods as can be bought in *England* for 5 *l.* 10 *s.* at a Wholeſale and Ready Money Price, ſuppoſing that after an Inſpecting Law, our Tobacco would ſell at home for 2 *d.* 7 8ths *per* Pound; upon which Suppoſition, the 36000 Hogſheads that we yearly make would yield here 432000 *l.*

NOW to purchaſe this TOBACCO at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* *per* Hogſhead, the Merchants muſt advance and lay out in *England*, — — —	198000	0 0
Inſurance to *Maryland*, 12 *per Cent*, —	24750	0 0
	222750	0 0
Commiſſion to Factors here, 5 *per Cent.* —	11135	0 0
	233885	0 0
Inſurance home, 12 *per Cent*, — —	29235	0 0
Freight 12 *l.* *per* Ton, on 36000 Hogſheads,	108000	0 0
Petty Charges at home, 10 *s.* *per* Hogſhead,	18000	0 0
	389120	0 0
The Merchant's Profit, 10 *l.* *per Cent*, —	38912	0 0
And yet there will remain — —	3968	0 0
	L. 432000	0 0

WHEN opulent Men are engaged in Trade, thoſe who till the Earth, or manufacture the Materials it yields, receive a good Price for their Labour, whereby they are encouraged to work inceſſantly, and the general Stock is continually increaſing. In this ſingle Point the whole Policy of the *Dutch* Commerce centers, as will appear to any one that reads Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Obſervations on the Trade of that Nation. The *French*, from the Beginning of *Colbert*'s Adminiſtration, have always aimed at the ſame Thing; otherwiſe they could never have made ſuch a prodigious Progreſs in Trade as they have done, ſince the Time of that able Miniſter, who firſt pointed out to them the true Road to Riches. How eaſily we might alſo imitate the *Dutch* in this particular I have already ſhewn, and of what Advantage it would be to the Planters: Nor is the Profit inconſiderable, that would be derived from thence to *Great-Britain*.

WE do not get for the TOBACCO purchaſed here 3 *l.* Sterling *per* Hundred in Goods, rating them at the prime Coſt; and therefore 20000 *l.* Sterling laid out in Manufactures in *England*, purchaſes 20000 Hogſheads of our Tobacco, ſuppoſed to be yearly bought up here. And if the remaining 16000 Hogſheads be ſhipp'd home by the Planters on their own Account, and clear 4 *l.* *per* Hogſhead, which is 64000 *l.* on the whole; yet, by reaſon of the Inſurance, they cannot have for that Sum more Goods delivered them here, than coſt at home 54000 *l.* which added to the 20000 *l.* abovementioned, ſhews that this Colony does not at preſent take off but 74000 *l.* in *Britiſh* Manufactures; and therefore, under the Regulation propoſed, it's Value to *Great-Britain* would be almoſt trebled, according to the foregoing Calculation, which is left to the Reader to correct as he thinks fit. But to avoid Miſtakes, he may be pleaſed to obſerve,

I. THAT

I. THAT our Factors are often under a Neceſſity of ſelling a Cargo on it's Arrival, to anſwer the preſſing Demands of their Employers. But on the Execution of ſome ſuch Scheme as this, the TOBACCO would be in the Hands of a few money'd Men, who would not be under the Neceſſity of ſelling when the Markets are glutted, and therefore might command their own Price; for, as was above remarked, the *European* muſt have it, coſt what it will. Hence the *French* Government, and many other States, are enabled to draw from their Subjects immenſe Sums, without being obliged to uſe the leaſt Force: In which we might come in for a reaſonable Share, if by proper Regulations in our Trade, we could induce Men of large Fortunes, either here or at home, to take upon them the Management of it.

II. ON the Eſtabliſhment of theſe Ports, the Ships would be loaded at one Time, and as they would make up a very large and rich Fleet, they could never fail of a Convoy either to or from *England*; which as it would leſſen the Freight and Inſurance, perhaps to leſs than they ſtand in the foregoing Calculation, ſo it would be ſuch a Security to our Trade in Time of War, that, were there no other Reaſon for it, that alone might be a ſufficient Argument for entering upon ſuch a Regulation. Yet there are other Benefits that would accrue to the Province from thence, as conſiderable as any already ſet forth, which ſhall be the Subject of the following *Section*.

[*To be continued.*]

Of the NIGHT.

NIGHT, indeed, in covering all objects with darkneſs, obliges man to ceaſe from his works; and in order to refreſh him after all his fatigues, by keeping him inactive, it removes whatever might agitate him too much, or affect him too ſtrongly. It conveys ſilence and darkneſs every where. It takes from him the ſcene of nature, in order to ſtrip him of the uſe of his ſenſes; and as the one is of no uſe without the other, it at once deprives him of both. Who cannot diſcern, in this great regard of Providence for man, the cares of a tender mother, who removes all noiſe from the place where ſhe has laid her ſon; ſhe fondly watches over him, in order to ſecure his repoſe.

NIGHT and Sleeping are ſo connected, and the former ſo properly made to bring on the latter, that whenever we ſtand in need of repoſe, we begin it by procuring a ſort of artificial night to ourſelves. We ſeek ſome ſhady lonely place, and have recourſe to curtains and window-ſhutters. Our ſenſes are never unbent, but by the removal of what gives them agitation; and it is evidently this ſervice, to which Night is commiſſioned and appointed. But let us conſider, for a moment, with what a diſcreet caution it diſcharges that duty.

NIGHT, in ſerving man, does not tie him up exactly to any preciſe moment. It comes not in a blunt and abrupt manner to extinguiſh the light of the day, and all on a ſudden to rob us of the ſight of thoſe objects we are intent upon. For, indeed, from coming upon us unawares in the midſt of our works or travels; it advances on the contrary by ſlow ſteps, and only increaſes and thickens it's darkneſs by degrees. It permits us to make an end of what it is our intereſt to finiſh, and does not precipitately deny us the ſight of the goal we ſtrive to arrive at. It is not 'til after it has decently told us of the neceſſity of taking our reſt, that it finally makes an end of darkening the whole face of nature.

DURING all the time of man's repoſe, Night, for his ſake, huſhes every noiſe, keeps off all glaring lights, and whatever might too ſtrongly affect him. It indeed ſuffers a few animals, whoſe grim aſpect might ſcare him while he is at work, to go forth under favour of it's darkneſs, and ſilently ſeek their food in the abandoned fields. It affords theſe voracious creatures means of coming to clear his abode of whatever might infect it, and even of taking from him ſuch things as are by him too careleſly guarded. It permits, however, the animal that ſtands centry by him, to give him notice of what concerns him, while it impoſes ſilence on every other creature. It keeps the horſe, the ox, and all his other domeſtics, faſt aſleep around him. It diſperſes the birds, and ſends each of them to his reſpective abode. As it comes on, it gradually huſhes the winds that diſturb'd the atmoſphere. It evidently is commiſſion'd to ſecure the Lord of Nature's reſt. It cauſes his repoſe to be reverenced every where, the moment of which is no ſooner come, but all tumult ceaſes; all creatures retire, and for ſeveral hours together an univerſal ſilence reigns throughout his habitation.

NOR does, for all that, nature's palace remain wholly void of light: For, as thoſe who inhabit therein might, perchance, be inclined to prolong their works or journeys during the night itſelf; ſeveral flambeaux ſcatter'd in the firmament ſtill grant their ſteps. But theſe lights, which were granted in order not to leave them in a total darkneſs, yield but a gentle, and not a very brilliant light. It would have been neither proper nor juſt, to ſupply thoſe who wake with ſuch a light, as might interrupt the repoſe of others.

WHEN the abſence of the Moon, or the thickneſs of the air, takes from us the light we ſtand in need of, we are always maſters of procuring it to ourſelves. We find the principle of it in the bowels of ſtints, and it's fewel in the wood, the oyl, the fat of animals, the wax which bees collect from flowers, and in the vegetative tallow that may be fetch'd from ſeveral plants. But the nocturnal light ſerves us very differently from that of the Sun. The latter enlivens us, it warms us, it preſſes us, it ſends us to work. On the contrary, the fire we light does not come of it's own accord, but ſtays for our orders. Nay, we cannot come at it without ſome endeavour, or keep it without care. That borrow'd light is always ready to vaniſh; it ſeems to be miſplaced, and even loth to diſcompoſe the repoſe of nature. Man rids himſelf of this, as ſoon it becomes either troubleſome or uſeleſs to him; and he of neceſſity wraps himſelf again in that beneficial darkneſs, that helps him to recruit his ſpirits, and recover his ſtrength with ſleep.

IT is not only by it's darkneſs that Night becomes uſeful to us; it is again of ſervice through a coolneſs, which by every where preſſing down the ſpring of the air, makes it capable of working with greater activity in all bodies, and of communicating a new vigour, both to the dry graſs, and to the infeebled animals. It is in order to preſerve this beneficial coolneſs, that the Moon, in reflecting to us the light of the Sun, gives it us in ſuch a degree as has no ſenſible heat. In vain would we collect that light in the focus of the ſtrongeſt burning-glaſs. It does not even affect the thermometer when put in the point that unites it's rays, nor cauſes there the leaſt dilatation in the ſpirit of wine, otherwiſe ſo ſuſceptible of it. An admirable caution of the divine art ficer, who has eſtabliſhed the order of the Night, and foreſeen whatever would be beneficial in it. He reſerves for that time a light ſtrong enough to remove darkneſs, but at the ſame time too weak to alter the coolneſs of the air. He alone knows his own works, and alone can know the immenſe degree of diminution of a bundle of rays, which he cauſes to paſs from the body of the ſun to that of the moon, and the remainder whereof are reflected down to us weak, and quite deſtitute of heat. It is perfectly needleſs for us, to determine that degree by experiments and long calculations. It would be ſo much Philoſophy loſt, on account both of it's little uſe, and great uncertainty. But it is no leſs eaſy than it is important for us to diſcern and praiſe the infinite wiſdom, that did ſo well proportion all theſe cautions to our wants.

WHEN man is inclined to have the benefit of the faint light or of the wholeſome coolneſs, which attends the return of night; he, it is true, ſees no more the ſame beauties in his habitation, and every thing is leſs ſtriking and lively there. But as the day has afforded him it's proper ſpectacle, the night, in it's turn, favours him with another, that has charms peculiar to itſelf, and of quite another character.

WE cannot doubt, but that thoſe immenſe globes of fire, which enlighten our night at ſo great a diſtance, have each of them in particular a peculiar appointment, which anſwers in God's purpoſes the magnificence of their appearance. Sure the reaſons and frame of theſe wonderful works, about which the Creator has once employ'd himſelf, will greatly deſerve, that we ourſelves ſhould be taken up with them in that life, after which we all of us ſo ardently aſpire. But who ſhall preſume to explain what the Almighty keeps in the profoundeſt ſecrecy? Who ſhall dare to anticipate what he has reſerved for another œconomy? The ſmall glimpſe, which a few genius's, more attentive than others, are by him permitted to have of thoſe objects, being perfectly unintelligible, and, as it were, unknown to the reſt of Mankind; it is not in the particular deſtination of each individual ſtar, nor in the general harmony of theſe ſpheres, that we are to look for the means of inſtructing man, or for the way of regulating his duties, and the affection of his heart. The prevailing motives, which inſpire him with love, and incite him to praiſe, muſt be drawn from what he ſees, from what concerns him, and from what is evidently ſubſervient to him.

To the Publisher of the Boston News-Letter.

SIR,

THere is in one of your late papers, an excellent letter from the *Westminster-Journal*, for which the author deserves the thanks of every man in *New-England*:—But he labours under a mistake about the *unhealthfulness* of *Cape Breton*, which has not been clear'd up to the public, tho' vulgarly known among ourselves.

Indeed if it was as *sickly* as *Jamaica*, yet it would be as well worth the preserving; for if the *French* had *Louisbourgh* for the rendezvous of their men of war and privateers, neither *Jamaica*, nor any other of the *American islands and colonies*, would be of much benefit to *Great-Britain* in a time of *War*.

But in fact, there is no reason to think, or pretend it is more unhealthy than *Newfoundland*, on one side, or *Canso* and *Nova Scotia* on the other, which are all remarkable for healthiness.

The occasion of this bad character was the sickliness and mortality among our forces after the siege, much magnified by such as were enemies to the conquest: But that sickness was owing to *other Causes*, which must have produced the same effects, on the healthiest spot of ground on the globe.

The brave men who conquered *Louisbourg*, had never seen a *Camp* or a *Fortified Town*, and were ignorant of a *Camp or Garrison Life*: And having no women to dress their victuals, and keep them clean, they, as it were, poisoned themselves with their own nastiness, in eating their food half dress'd. Nor could better be expected. When King WILLIAM, after the *revolution*, sent *ten thousand new rais'd men* to *Ireland*, the greatest part died the first campaign, tho' they lay encamped all summer, without battle or siege. *This* was ascribed at first to the *unhealthfulness of the place* where they were encamped, but it was afterwards known, that the *Dutch* and *French Refugee Troops* that lay encamped close by them, scarcely lost a man. And the difference was entirely owing to this, that the *new rais'd men* knew not how to *dress their victuals*, and *keep themselves clean and wholsome*.

To this must be added, that the *French* inhabitants of *Louisbourg*, had the fall before taken a *very malignant fever* from the sickly *East-India* ships, and were not cleared from it at the surrender of the place. Besides, the *French* had during the siege, so increased their *natural nastiness*, that the whole town was a meer *jakes*, and their *wells* like so many *common shores*.

Another occasion of the sickness of our poor people, was their disappointment of returning home to their families and business in 3 or 4 months, as they expected; Instead of which, many were *necessarily* detained there as *garrison soldiers*, above a year. Had the two regiments from *Gibraltor* arrived there in season, instead of going to winter in *Virginia*, our people had *generally* come back in health: Being thus detain'd beyond their expectation, their cloaths wore out, &c. they were at first highly exasperated, and then as much dispirited, and who can wonder that men in such circumstances were careless of themselves, and a prey to the usual camp distempers.——

These are sufficient reasons why so many of our victorious troops fell a sacrifice at that time, and sufficiently argue the place itself to be in no sort remarkably unhealthy. *Nor* has it been found so *since* the garrison has been established: *Nor* did the *French* complain of it before.

Sir, *These things I believe will offend none of your readers, but do a pleasure to many, as they may remove a very plausible Objection against* Louisbourg. I am, Yours, &c.

Extract from the Votes of the General Assembly of *New York*,
Die Lunæ, 10*th of October*, 1747.

A MESSAGE from his Excellency by Mr. *Banyar*, Deputy Secretary; which being read, is in the Words following, *viz.*

Gentlemen,

IN obedience to his Majesty's commands, I am to inform you, that his Majesty has, for the present, laid aside the expedition intended against Canada, and has ordered the forces levied in *America* for that expedition, to be discharged, except so many of them as it shall be thought requisite to retain for the defence of *Nova-Scotia*. I am farther directed to recommend it to you, to furnish such sums of money or credit, as may be wanted to pay the forces levied in this province for that expedition, 'til it be provided for by parliament; for which purpose, accounts of the whole expences incurred on account of the *American* troops, from the time of their being levied, to the time of their discharge, is to be transmitted to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

His Majesty hopes you will comply with this demand without difficulty; and I may add, that as I have paid the private men to the 24th of June last, and two months pay to the subalterns; the demand on this province will be so much lessened at the time of their dismission. The like demand is to be made on the other colonies who levied troops for the same service.

On this occasion, I shall renew the proposal I formerly made you, of retaining what number of the levies now at Albany, you shall be willing to pay, for the present defence of the frontiers of this province; by which likewise the charge of raising new levies, in pursuance of the agreement entered into with the colonies of Massachusetts-Bay and Connecticut, may be much lessened.

As it is become necessary, that I know your resolutions on these heads without delay; and to prevent the proposing conditions, which may occasion delay, whatever of these forces are to be retained, must be retained on the same pay, both as to officers and private men, on which they entered into his Majesty's service; and that in case you do not retain all that are now remaining at Albany, after they shall be reduced into compleat companies of 100 men each, as I formerly proposed to you; the choice of such as I shall think most proper for the service, must be left to me. After I shall know your resolutions, to comply with the whole or any part of what I now propose, Estimates of the sums requisite, shall be laid before you. I must again repeat, this his majesty's service requires that I know your resolutions without delay, an express which came from Boston, being detained for that purpose. G. CLINTON.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Friday an old Negro Fellow, belonging to Mr. *Lane* in *Talbot* County, being about to beat his Wife, was prevented by some of his fellow Slaves; on which he took up an Axe, and split one Negro Man's Head, so that he died on the Spot; and wounded two Wenches so much, that the Life of one of them was despair'd of: After which the said Negro went to a Tree at a small Distance from the Quarter, and hang'd himself with his Belt.

December 18. The General Assembly of this Province, which were to meet on Monday last, are not yet met. The Honourable Speaker, and some of the Members of both Shores, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, came to Town that Day; but there not being a sufficient Number to make a House, his Excellency the Governor prorogued them from Day to Day; and yesterday, 'til Monday next. Expresses are sent to some others of the Members, to be then here, at which Time it is expected there will be a number sufficient.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Court-House of *Prince George's* County being now of Wood, and very much decayed, the Shingles also being so much worn, that in driving Rains and Snow, the Records get wet; by which the Properties of all those concerned in the said Records are endangered: The Justices of the said County have therefore resolved to repair the said House, and make the Walls of Brick, having levied a Quantity of Tobacco on the Inhabitants of the said County, and have accordingly appointed us the Subscribers, to endeavour to agree with Workmen to do the said Work. And as the present Court-House is vastly too small, there is a Subscription for making such Additions, as are necessary to make the said House beautiful and convenient. The whole Work will be a considerable Job.

Any Person or Persons inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to be at *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 20th Day of *February* next; where Attendance will be given for that Purpose.

EDWARD SPRIGG,
THO. MARSHALL,
FRANCIS WARING,
JOHN COOKE.

December 14, 1747.

BROKE away, on the 13th of *December*, from the Ship *Edinburgh*, then in the Bay, off *Annapolis*, *James Russell* Commander; A new seven-oar'd Pinnace, with seven Oars, a Rudder, and Tiller.

Whoever will give Intelligence of the said Pinnace, to Mr. *Middleton*, in *Annapolis*, so that she may be had again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, or if they will bring her to the said Mr. *Middleton*, they shall receive a Reward of *Thirty Shillings*, and reasonable Charges.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY, strong, young Negro Woman, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, *on the firſt Day of February next, at* Queen's-Town, *in* Queen Anne's *County, for ready Money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, or good Bills, with Security;*

A GOOD new Houſe, and Lot, and all ſorts of Houſhold Goods thereunto belonging; with Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep: The Houſe is 36 Feet long, and 30 wide, 5 Rooms upon a Floor, a Stack of Brick Chimneys in the middle, well covered with Cypreſs Shingles, and has a good Cellar, 25 Feet long, and 12 wide. A good new ſaw'd Log Stable, covered with Cypreſs Shingles, has a good Grainery above, which will hold 200 Buſhels of Grain; a good new ſaw'd Frame for a Houſe, 24 Feet long, 20 wide, and 9 Feet high; alſo a Thouſand Feet of good quarter'd inch Plank; a good Shuffleboard Table; a good Nine Pin Alley, with good Nine-Pins and Bowl; likewiſe a good Garden. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, and will meet on the Premiſes at any Time before the Sale, may have them very reaſonably. THOMAS COOPER.

NOW in the Hands of the Subſcriber, Ranger in *Prince George*'s County, the following Creatures, viz. A ſmall grey Horſe, branded thus, S W on the near Buttock, and off Shoulder; alſo a grey Mare, branded thus, I I on the near Shoulder, and Thigh; likewiſe a dark bay Stallion, branded thus, O M on the off Side.

The Owners of ſaid Creatures, may have them again, paying the Charges, and proving their Property.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

POOR *RICHARD*'s ALMANACK, for the Year of our LORD, 1748.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Ship *Prince Frederick, John Spence*, Commander, lying at *Annapolis* about the 24th of *November* paſt, two Sailors belonging to ſaid Ship: One named *John Thomas*, about 26 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has a Cut on his Noſe. Had on, a new Hat, brown Wig, and dreſs'd in Sailor's Apparel.

The other named *Robert Eaden*, about 21 Years of Age, of a low Stature, and pale Complexion. Had on, a fine Hat, a Wig, and dreſs'd in Sailor's Apparel. 'Tis ſuppos'd he took a full Suit of Cloaths with him. They took the Long boat belonging to ſaid Ship; ſhe has one Maſt, a Foreſail, and Mainſail, is about 17 Feet Keel, 6 Feet wide, daub'd over with Tar, and has her upper Streak painted. 'Tis ſuppos'd they are gone to the Head of the Bay.

Whoever apprehends and brings them to *Annapolis*, or ſecures them in any Goal, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward for each. For bringing the ſaid Boat to *Annapolis*, or *Nottingham*, on *Patuxent* River, *Forty Shillings* Reward.

JOHN SPENCE.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the Juſtices of *Anne-Arundel* County, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the ſecond Tueſday of *March* next, agree with any Perſon capable, for the Repairing the Priſon at the City aforeſaid; and that all Perſons who are inclined to undertake the ſame, are deſired at that Time, to make their Propoſals.

Signed per Order,
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, on Smith's Accounts, or otherwiſe, are once more deſired to come and pay off their reſpective Ballances, or may expect immediate Trouble, from

JOHN CONNER.

Juſt Publiſhed, (Price 6*s.* 6*d.*)
And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE LAWS made at the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly of this Province.

ALL Maſters of Veſſels, or others, may be ſupply'd with good SHIP-BREAD, by the Subſcriber, at his Bake-houſe, in *Annapolis*. JOHN CHALMERS.

RUN away about a Year ſince, from *Talbot Riſteau*, of *Baltimore* County, near *Joppa*, a luſty Negro Man, named *Ben*, Country born, about 25 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a Kerſey Jacket, and an old Pair of Sailor's Trowſers, no Stockings nor Shoes. Any Sheriff to whoſe Cuſtody the ſaid Negro is committed, is deſired to give Notice to his ſaid Maſter. TALBOT RISTEAU.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in *Kilkenny* Town, in *Anne-Arundel* County, near *Queen-Anne* Town, whereon *William Rawlings* lately liv'd, it being a good Houſe, and a convenient Place for an Ordinary; an Inſpecting Houſe being appointed by Act of Aſſembly to be built near to it.

Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by enquiring of the Subſcriber, living near *South-River* Church.

JOSEPH HANSLAP WARMAN.

TO BE SOLD, *by the Subſcriber, at his Shop in* Annapolis,

TOBACCO Manufactured, by a very good Tobacconiſt lately arrived from *Scotland*; Cut and Dryed, Shag, Pig-Tail; and Snuff, very little, if any thing, inferior to the beſt Scotch Snuff. Any Perſons may be ſupplied with what Quantities they think fit, and at very reaſonable Rates.

JOHN IRET.

JUST Imported by the Subſcriber, variety of coarſe and fine *Iriſh* Linens, Oſnabrigs, Checks, *Manchester* Wares and Threads, Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, Half Thicks, Frizes, Bays, ſtriped Flanels, and *Welſh* Cottons, Nails and Iron Ware of all ſorts, *&c.* Alſo a quantity of fine Salt. All to be Sold at reaſonable Rates in Wholeſale or Retale.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Subſcriber on open Accounts, are deſired to call and pay their Ballances, or give Notes for the ſame, on or before the firſt Day of *January* next, to ſave further Trouble to JAMES DICK.

RAN away from *William Mackubin*, of *Baltimore* County, near the head of *Back-River*, the 27th of *September* paſt, a luſty Country-Born Negro Man named *Will*; he has a ſcar on his Cheek occaſion'd by a Burn when he was a Child.

Any Sheriff, into whoſe Cuſtody the ſaid Negro may be committed, is deſired immediately to give Notice to his ſaid Maſter, WILLIAM MACKUBIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land called *Bloomſbury*, containing 400 Acres, lying in the Freſhes of *Great Choptank* in *Talbot* County; it was taken up by, and Patented to, *Richard Hopewell*, and adjoins to a Tract called *The Iriſh Diſcovery*, which joins to a Tract called *Baker's Plains*, which laſt mention'd Tract has been lately proved.

Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber in *St. Mary's* County, near the Mouth of *Patuxent* River.

JOSEPH HOPEWELL.

JUST IMPORTED from Glaſgow, *by* James Johnſon, *in the Snow* St. Andrew, *and to be Sold at his Store in* Annapolis, *by the Subſcriber*,

A LARGE Cargo of *European* Goods, conſiſting of Cotton, Oznabrigs, Blankets, Rugs, Kerſeys, Broad Cloths, *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Half-thicks, Check, Linnens of all ſorts, *Iriſh* Linnens, ſtriped Hollands, Bed-Ticking, Tartans, Blanketting, Yarn Stockings, Worſted and Cotton Caps, Leather Breeches, Linen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Worſted and Thread Stockings, Men and Womens Shoes and Pumps, Negroes Falls and Brogues, Gun-Powder and Shot, Nails, broad and narrow Hoes, all ſorts of Axes, Ironmongery, Stationary, Cutlery, *&c. &c. &c.* Callicoes, Romalls, and ſundry ſorts of *India*, and other Goods, too tedious to be mentioned. ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. All Perſons Indebted to the ſaid *James Johnſon*, as well before as ſince his Departure from *Maryland*, are once more deſired to ſettle and pay off their reſpective Ballances. And any Perſon having a quantity of Shippable Tobacco on hand, for preſent Sale, may have either Goods or Money for it, by treating with

ROBERT SWAN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.